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Plane Disaster Investigation

The Director of Civil Aviation (Mr A. J. R. Moss) this morning informed the Telegraph, in answer to questions, that investigation into the CPA plane crash has already started.

It will be a private inquiry, and will be attended by any person against whom a charge may be made, but any such person will have the right to ask questions.

Because the wreckage of the aircraft was so hot yesterday, Mr Moss was unable to carry out the necessary inspection, and he is going to the scene of the disaster today for this purpose.

CRASHES ON TAKE-OFF

22 Persons Killed

Cuzco, Peru, Feb. 24.—Twenty-two persons were killed and two injured seriously when a Peruvian Air Force C-47 plane crashed on its take-off.

Twenty passengers, the pilot and the radio operator were killed. The co-pilot and mechanic escaped virtually unscathed.

The plane was being used to carry commercial passengers between Cuzco and Lima. The accident occurred when a tyre blew off during the take-off, causing the plane to swerve.

A motor caught fire and the flames spread rapidly to the main gas tank, which exploded, enveloping the plane in flames.—United Press.

U.S. AIRMAN KILLED
Frankfurt, Feb. 24.—An American airman was killed today in the third U.S. fighter plane crash in Germany in the last four days. His plane, an F-80 jet, Shooting Star, fell about 15 miles southeast of Heidelberg.—Associated Press.

Makes Gift Of Bacon

Auckland, Feb. 24.—The carcasses of the world's record bacon litter of 35 pigs, weighing a ton and a half, killed recently at Auckland, are to be given by the owners, a bacon company, to the people of Britain. They will provide one week's ration for 25,000 people.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

The Hotels Ordinance

WEDNESDAY'S Council debate on the Hotels Ordinance was conventional enough, and rather colourless. Sir Han Kim Lo, who opposed the measure argued on principles, but seemed unwilling to appreciate circumstances capable of qualifying those principles. That it has been necessary to apply controls to the hotel trade is generally deplored; but the necessity cannot be ignored. Both Mr Chau and Mr Cassidy forcefully emphasized the circumstances which made it imperative for the Hotels Rates Advisory Committee to recommend allocation of hotel accommodation for Hongkong residents at controlled rates and Government would have been remiss if it had denied those exigencies and refused to incorporate the recommendation in the Ordinance. We observed at the time the Advisory Committee's report was made public that it represented a fair compromise—an acceptable endeavour to meet and solve a chronic problem. But, as Mr Cassidy pointed out, some of the provisions will not be easy to put into effect and because certain anomalies are certain to arise, the assurance made by the Attorney General that Government will closely watch how the Ordinance operates in practice, is welcome. In the determination to argue along general lines, the debaters lost sight of certain specific points which deserved some attention. For example, the Government spokesman made no reference to the five amendments to the Ordinance, each of which goes some way toward meeting earlier criticisms. The amendments include concessions to the hotels

and as such they could well have been explained and emphasized by the Attorney General. Under the amended Ordinance controlled hotels are liable to apply laid down accommodation rates for new Hongkong Residents only where the accommodation is reserved for such residents. Furthermore, onus has now been placed on future Hongkong residents to declare in writing to the management that they are so qualified. Another amendment sensibly offers protection for a Hongkong resident occupying accommodation other than that reserved for Hongkong residents into effect, and equally appropriate is the withdrawal from the Ordinance of the obligation on hotel's managements to supply electricity for a "hot plate." These are important provisions which, while not affecting general intent of the Ordinance, do help to make the legislation more acceptable to hoteliers and residents. It was recognized from the time the Advisory Committee made their recommendations that any legislation based upon them would not give general satisfaction. But the needs of the moment make it imperative for some sort of protection for those wage-earners who cannot find private accommodation, and while this may involve temporarily a degree of sacrifice on the part of hotel proprietors, the hardship is not likely to be excessive in effect; certainly the imagination needs to be stretched to visualize the hotels which come under the Ordinance having to close down because of operating losses. There are compensations as well as disadvantages to hoteliers under the terms of the new legislation.

SOUTH HAMMERSMITH HELD BY LABOUR

Majority Down To 1,613

HEAVY VOTING IN BYE-ELECTION

London, Feb. 24.—Labour retained its House of Commons seat for the drab West London district of South Hammersmith in a bye-election regarded as a straw vote for the next national elections.

Mr Tom Williams (Labour) polled 15,223 votes against 13,610 for the Conservative candidate, Mr Anthony Fell.

Labour's majority, however, was reduced to 1,613 as compared with the 3,458 by which it took the seat in the 1945 general elections.

With today's victory, Labour successfully defended 31 Commons seats in bye-elections since it took office in 1945. So important was the South Hammersmith election regarded that Labour and Conservative leaders from Mr Attlee and Mr Churchill down campaigned actively for their men.

Official returns showed that about 70 per cent of the electorate voted, compared with 65 per cent in the 1945 general elections.

In the 1945 general election, the South Hammersmith division figures were:

W. T. Adams (Labour) 12,502; Douglas Cooke (Conservative) 9,044. In yesterday's bye-election, therefore, Labour increased its vote by 1,721 and the Conservatives by 4,566.

—United Press.

POLLING SCENES

London, Feb. 24.—Vans with blaring loudspeakers toured the streets of Hammersmith, the riverside borough in West London, from early morning till after midnight, today urging electors to vote in a Parliamentary bye-election which has attracted exceptional interest.

Labour Members of Parliament, who have each won a Parliamentary bye-election since the

general election of 1945, demonstrated in a body today.

Described as a "Cavalade of Victors," they toured every part of the constituency as a counter-blast to a tour made yesterday by the Conservative leader, Mr Winston Churchill.

The bye-election has caused considerable stir in political circles as a possible pointer to next year's general election. The vacancy was caused by the death of a Labour Member, Mr W. T. Adams, who captured the seat in 1945 with a majority of 3,458.

FORMER PADRE

Today's candidates are a former Baptist Minister, Mr Tom Williams, for Labour, and a New Zealander, Mr Anthony Fell, for the Conservatives. Mr Fell is an engineer.

The southern part of Hammersmith, which forms the constituency in question, is traditionally Conservative, but was captured by Labour by a relatively small majority in 1945. This time a very close result is forecast, with the odds slightly in favour of a Labour win.

The voting opened slowly this morning in showery weather but in the afternoon a steady stream of voters suggested a heavy turnout. The 30 Labour Members of Parliament in their capacity as Labour's "Assault Force"—haunted the slogan: "We have all the winners."—Reuter.

ZILLIACUS REPUDIATED

London, Feb. 24.—The National Executive of the Labour Party has declined to endorse the Labour Member of Parliament, Mr K. Zilliacus, as a candidate for the general election. It was officially announced today.

Mr Zilliacus, outspoken advocate of co-operation with Russia, is Labour Member for Gateshead, industrial city in north-eastern England.

He was one of the signatories last year of the telegram of good wishes to Signor Pietro Menal, leader of the then Communist-allied Italian Socialist Party.

It is expected that the Party will also refuse to support a number of other left-wing Labour Members of Parliament at the 1950 election. No extensive "purge," however, is expected.—Reuter.

The King Better

London, Feb. 24.—King George VI appeared in better health today when he arrived at Buckingham Palace after his six-week holiday at Sandringham, his Norfolk estate. He had a very slight limp as he walked to the car which awaited him at King's Cross Station.

At the end of last year, the King had to cancel his projected tour of Australia and New Zealand because of an affection of the leg arteries. His first big official engagement since his illness will be at Buckingham Palace next Tuesday, when he holds an investiture.

He will remain seated during the ceremony.—Reuter.

This graphic picture shows the still smouldering wreckage of the ill-fated Cathay Pacific Airways C47 Dakota aircraft which crashed yesterday on the banks of the Braemar Reservoir. Nineteen passengers and a crew of four lost their lives in one of the Colony's worst air disasters.—Photograph by Staff Photographer.

Pirate Booty Claimed To Be Located

Los Angeles, Feb. 24.—Searchers believe that they have located the fabulous lost "Loot of Lima," pirate booty estimated to be worth \$500,000,000,000 and supposed to be buried under the shore of tiny Cocos Island, off the west coast of Costa Rica.

The "Loot of Lima" is supposed to have been carried by the ill-fated British merchantman, Mary Dear, to Cocos when Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, staged his March on Lima, Peru.

Ellis Paterson, a former Lieutenant Governor of California, who sailed from here on January 21 with an expedition to search for the gold, returned last night.

He said that Mr James Forbes claimed he had located the treasure under the beach and at the mouth of a stream on the small island with metal detectors. This is Forbes' fifth quest for the loot. He maintains that it is shown on maps left by his great-grandfather, who was a pirate.

The treasure, as recorded in Spanish archives, consists of solid gold statues and other art objects, relics of the Spanish Conquest of Peru.—Reuter.

One Man's Drink Is Dos Moines' Poison

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24.—A bill requiring all liquor sold in Iowa be labelled with the skull and crossbones and marked "poison" has been introduced in the State Legislature.

The measure is called "an Act to protect the youth of the State of Iowa against the use of liquor." One section of the bill also would require liquor labels to carry the words "antidotes: your contents of this bottle in the sewer and place the bottle in the ashcan."—Reuter.

Commons Again Discusses Hongkong

WAR DAMAGES COMPENSATION AND THE AIRPORT

London, Feb. 24.—Throughout the Far East there were people who had lost everything during the Japanese occupation but no single individual in any country had yet received a cent in compensation, Mr Leonard Gammans, Conservative, declared in the House of Commons today.

He asked if any of the £1,000,000 which Britain was giving Hongkong would be used to compensate individuals.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr David Rees Williams, replied that various Far East territories which suffered enemy occupation were all asked to consider schemes. The Hongkong Government decided they would not have one.

The Government could not be expected to force a war damage scheme on them.

AN "IMPERIAL SCANDAL"

Mr Lennox Boyd, Conservative, urged that substantial sums should be spent on the Hongkong airport which he described as "an imperial scandal," but when asked if anything would be done about building another airport, Mr Rees Williams shook his head.

Asked what action Britain had taken to ensure that capital funds moved into Hongkong following recent events in China were not exchanged into non-sterling currencies on the Hongkong free market, Mr Glenvil Hall, for the Treasury, replied that no action had been taken by the British Government nor, so far as he was aware, by the Hongkong Government.

"Even were it desirable to impose a control of this kind, I doubt whether it could be enforced effectively," he said.

Asked about the possibility of importing Chinese labour into Borneo and Sarawak, Mr Rees Williams doubted whether this would be a good thing. "We have this matter continually under review, but our first consideration is

Tax Relief For Dance Hostesses

Singapore, Feb. 25.—The dance hostesses of Singapore have it officially from the income tax commission—money spent to make them pretty cannot be taxed.

Members of the Singapore Cabaret Girls' Association received the following tax reductions up to 125 Straits dollars: dresses, \$40; shoes, \$20; hair setting, \$25; cosmetics \$40. But they lost out on a claim for \$40 for transportation.—Associated Press.

COLONY GIVEN PAT ON BACK

London, Feb. 24.—British traders in the Far East should not pull down on themselves an "iron curtain" of their own making, Mr Walter Fletcher, the rubber merchant, Conservative Member of Parliament, who flies to Singapore next Wednesday, said in London today.

Praising British commercial interests in Hongkong for "keeping their heads" over the new regime in North China, Mr Fletcher told Reuter: "By so doing, they have gained prestige which Britain has not had in that part of the world for many years. Trade has opened up again. The Chinese, whether Communist or not, are always interested in doing business and making money."

"At this moment, we ought not to try and assess the outcome of things and which side we ought to back. Instead, we ought to seek to establish some sort of decent feeling with the de facto government."—Reuter.

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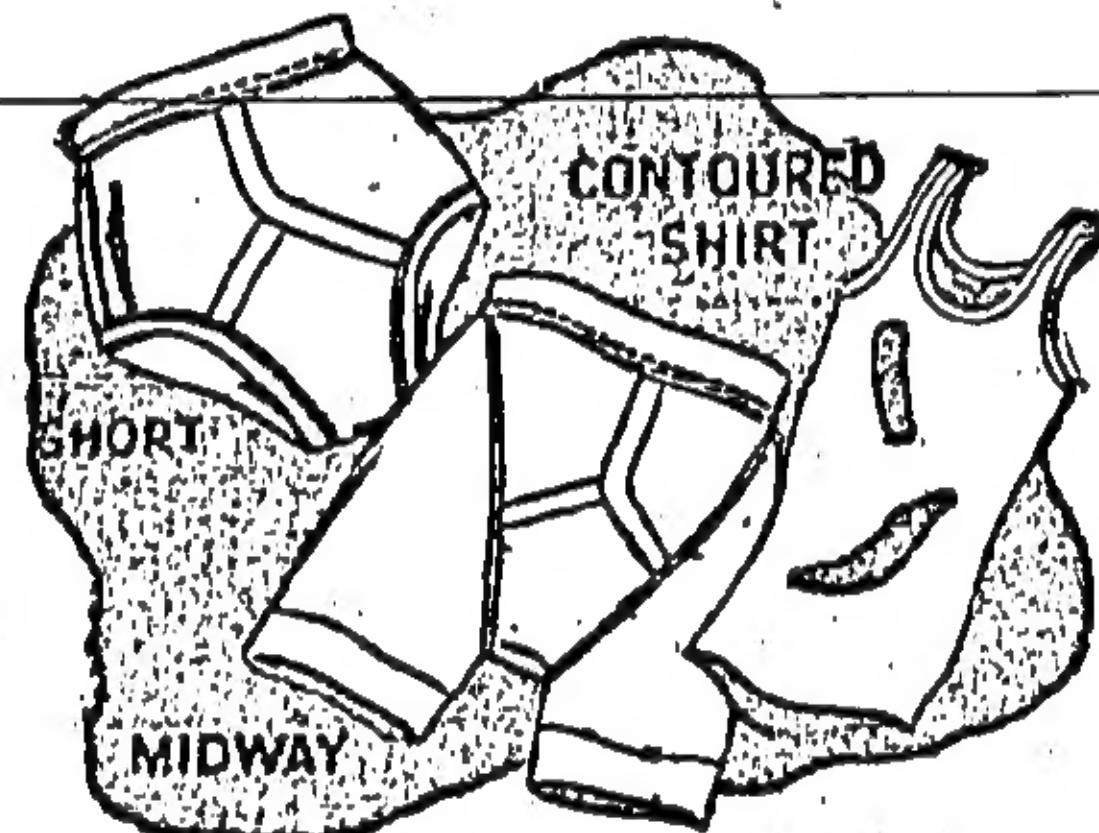


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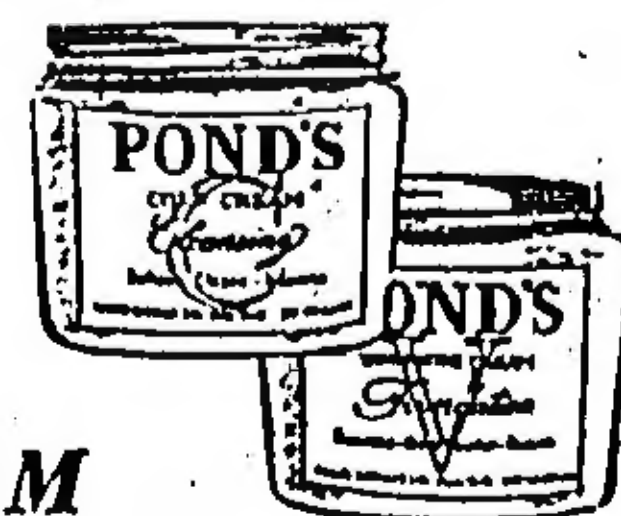
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WOMANSENSE

First Sprayed With Perfume... And Then—
Dior Had Them Nearly Hysterical

By ANNE EDWARDS

PARIS.

ONE hour before the start of the Fashion Show, the queues stretched from the salon down the wide, grey-carpeted stairs, through the crystal-chandeliered ground floor and down the elegant Avenue Montaigne.

Those waiting in the cold noticed that Mr Dior had his initials in stunted box hedges in the front gardens, had decorated his windows with enormous bows of artificial flowers surrounded by white frames.

Step by step the most favoured clients inched their way into the grey-panelled room.

They admired the 6 foot-high arrangements of crimson carnations, lilies of the valley, palms, and crimson arum lilies and took a last look through the 18 foot-high windows, draped with grey satin.

New Line

Half an hour later the windows were closed, the rooms sprayed with the master's latest perfume ("Miss Dior"—£3 an ounce), the fourteen vendeuses stood at strategic positions to spot anyone taking a sketch.

All was set for the Dior Collection—the show all the fashion world has been waiting for.

The collection opened quietly with a frock in gun check suiting, tube skirted and tightly belted, worn with a loose capecoat and a workman's hat—all in the same material.



CHRISTIAN DIOR

By 11.30 (1½ hour after the start) the new Dior line was clear. Round, padded shoulders; illusory full skirt (usually loose panels or half skirt); buttoned over narrow under-skirt; hems 18 inches from the ground; and wrist so tight that one model's belt burst.

From time to time particularly sensational frocks were greeted with applause and "bravos". Among the well-blended were a white evening day coat with enormous belt.

Britain Bent On Mending Broken Homes

BRITAIN is tackling the job of mending broken homes in the same practical spirit that she is setting about the rebuilding of her factories and cities. To this end, trained and supported by the State, have been recommended by a Home Office Committee in a recent report on the development of marriage guidance.

Some of the most fundamental problems which face every country after war, with its attendant strain and separations, are those of domestic and family re-adjustment, and these problems may often be solved by sympathetic and expert advice. The report emphasises, however, that such work can only be done by carefully picked men and women who are themselves emotionally stable and who have undergone a highly specialised training.

Government Expenses

Three bodies exist in Britain which have already done much valuable work of this kind. These are the National Marriage Guidance Council, the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council and the Family Welfare Association. The Committee now proposes that their experience should be pooled to plan a joint training scheme, the whole cost of which, it is suggested, should be borne by the Government for an experimental period of five years. That the organisations should nominate nine representatives to a body which would supervise schemes for selecting and training the "Marriage Counsellors" is another piece put forward in the report. If these proposals are adopted, says the Committee, the Home Secretary would be entitled to appoint a chairman, and the Ministers of Health and Education one member each.

mous inverted pleats at the back; a frock in coarse canvas covered from head to foot with small flax flowers in pink, blue, and mauve; an evening dress in crinoline straw filled from neck to hem with iridescent sequins.

At 11.40 Mr Dior—no doubt feeling that he had the house with him—made a personal appearance, escorting a valuable client to her seat. Loud applause.

One hour more of sensational frocks, brilliant colours, startling new cuts, reduced half of the French audience almost to an emotional hysteria.

Old Tradition

Among the original ideas which captivated them were: knee-length tulle dresses, very full, with tight shoulder-strapped bodices... afternoon frocks cut to the knee in front and ankle-length at the back... evening dresses in alpaca, straw, linen, tussore, nylon mesh—all heavily embroidered with silk, lamp-shade fringes, diamonds, and flaring wool.

At 1 p.m. it all ended with the traditional bride, this one heavily embroidered with pearls and wearing a Mary Queen of Scots cap.

Mr Dior was at the door to receive congratulations from the 600 visitors, who shook his hand, covered him with lipstick on both cheeks, showered him with superlatives: "Magnificent! ravishing! irresistible."

Mr Dior, a little panda of a man, gave his deprecating smile.

New Chemical May Oust Soap

WASHINGTON

The housewife's old ally, soap, may have to surrender a large share of its popularity to other chemical compounds, as the Agriculture Department experiments show. The department's textile chemists have been trying to find out what kind of laundering job various kinds of soap will do compared with synthetic detergents. Comparatively new on the market, synthetic detergents are laboratory-developed compounds that remove dirt the same way soap does. About half have a petroleum base.

Miss Margaret Eury of the bureau of human nutrition and home economics, directed the experiments. Fifty-one different granulated and bar soaps, and synthetic detergents were used on white cotton fabric soiled with an oil-grease-dirt combination.

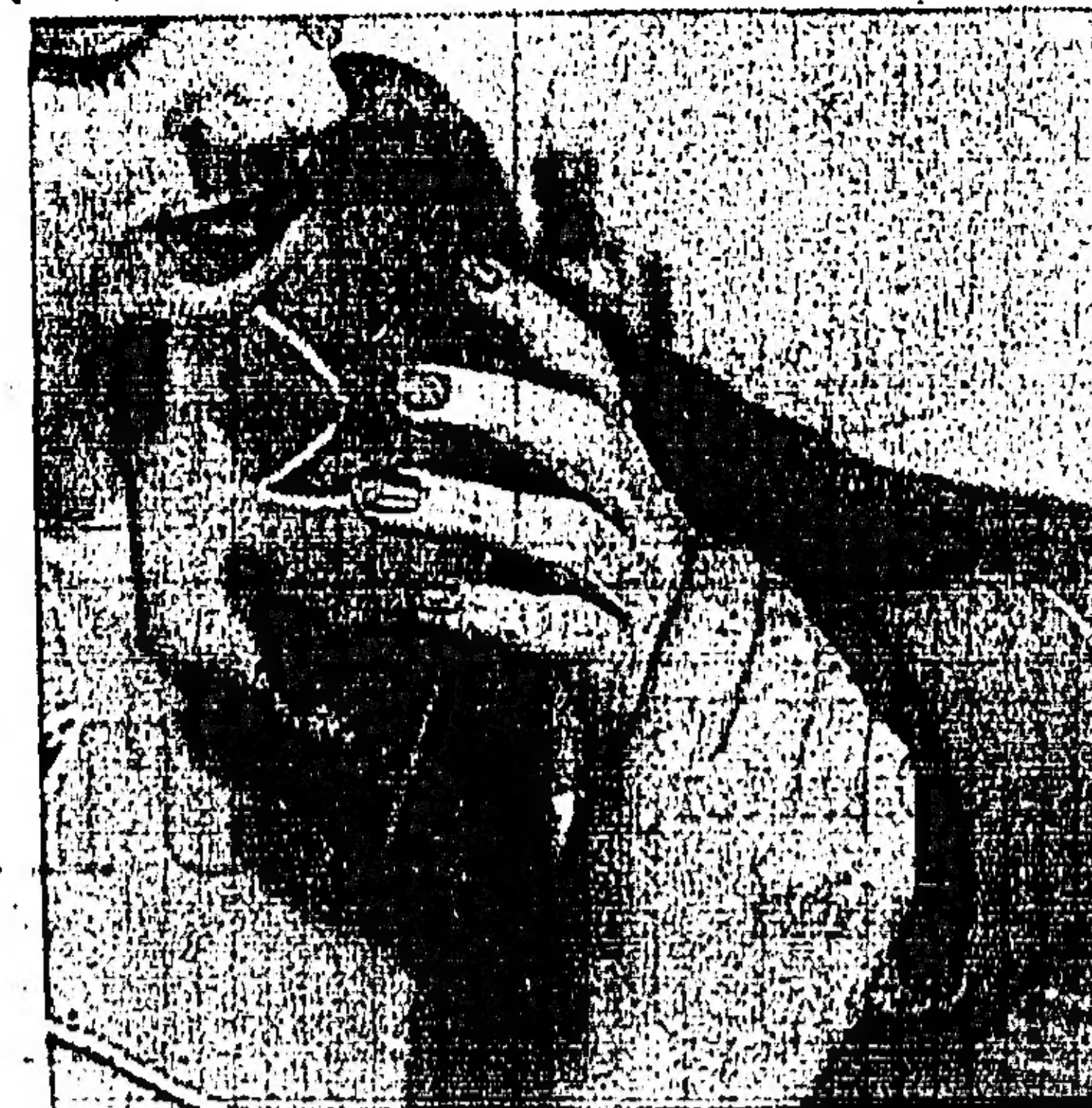
Efficiency Varies

Miss Eury reported that soap was more efficient than all but one type of synthetic detergent when soft water was used. But when the laundry was done in hard water, some of the synthetic detergents were twice as good at routing the dirt as most of the soaps.

The test will be continued on coloured cottons and on woolen and rayon materials. Officials said soap manufacturers are now producing synthetic detergents at the rate of about 400,000,000 pounds a year. Other manufacturers, particularly chemical companies, also produce substantial quantities, figures for which were not available.

About 2,284,000,000 pounds of soap was used in the United States last year, the largest amount since 1941. Reports for the first third of this year indicated an annual consumption of 2,448,000,000 pounds.

Hands Need Good Beauty Care



Hands need constant applications of a good hand cream to prevent painful chapping.

By HELEN FOLLETT

OF one thing you may be sure; your hands are not going to take care of themselves. Neglect them for two weeks, and it will take four weeks of petting to get them in form again. Almost all kinds of work is hard on hands, attending to the domestic chores, pounding a typewriter, working as a clerk where one's hands may come in contact with dust. The day is past when a girl sits on a cushion and sews a fine seam! She's active; she's hustling; she's doing things.

Keep the hand lotion where you will see it. If you fail to use it, the sight of the bottle will be a constant rebuke and serves you right. If the hands are in and out of water many times a day, several applications will be necessary. Those semi-liquid, milky preparations are wonderfully soothing. They disappear in no time, so you can go about your business. But lotioning is not enough. Working hands are robbed of the

natural oil and a cream should be applied frequently. After anointing your sacred complexion, a practice to which you are faithful, we hope, use the leavings on your hands. Rub the emollient into the knuckle, the finger nails, the cuticle surrounding the nails.

Protect your hands. Don't fail to slip on gloves even if you are to be out of doors but a few minutes. Winds flay the skin surface, cause a chapped condition that may become painful. Protection is as necessary as care.

A woman is justified in being proud of hands of smooth, white surface with finger nails in tip-top form. When they look nice, she will be inclined to use them gracefully, be mindful of movements.

And here's a reminder: new offerings in nail polish are intriguing. They range in colour from pale pink to deep rose, down to the wine tones.



Serve Small Portions To Children To Avoid Waste

THE Chef was standing in the Taste-Test kitchen admiring a huge Chinese-red enamelled canister on the table.

"What a stunning-looking tin," I said. "What are you going to keep in it, sugar or flour?"

"I shall try to keep this tin full of nothing," the Chef answered, turning it so I could see the "stop-on" arrangement on one side.

"A new garbage tin!" I exclaimed.

"They call it the beauty tin now," the Chef chuckled. "The less we put in, the more beautiful it is."

Should Be Starved

We should all starve the garbage tin. And one of the best ways is to practise the gospel of the clean plate.

"The restaurant chef has a way of making the plates look ample without crowding, or serving food in portions that are too large," our Chef observed. "That is easily done by using the right garnishes."

"Some homemakers may object that it's hard enough to serve plenty of food as it is, without spending money for garnishes," I remarked.

"But where garnishes are to be eaten," the Chef replied, "they are part of the meal. And tell me, why do they leave the parsley on the plate or the shredded carrot or sometimes the lettuce?"

"Because many persons still don't know that it is just as important for them to eat a quota of fresh uncooked foods as it is to eat meat or eggs or fish."

Small Portions

Plates for children especially should be made up of small portions. Seconds can follow if they want more. The sight of a crowded plate will often discourage a young child from eating, and result in waste.

"Now in our dinner for tomorrow there is no excuse for any waste," remarked the Chef. "The tomato relish salads will be served on shredded lettuce, both outside and heart leaves, and eat them, please! The bones, skin and trimmings from the fish I shall use to make a nice stock for a cream of fish puree for luncheon. I have bought the washed spinach in the plastic bag, so there is no waste to that. The citrus fruit cup I shall make from tinned fruit, and the extra juice can be served for breakfast. The only contribution to the garbage tin will be the peeling from the turnip. And so, concluded the Chef with a twinkle in

Dinner

Tomato Aspic Relish Salads.
Creamed Fish and Potato Pie
Diced Turnips Spinach
Little Cheese Biscuits
Butter or Margarine
Citrus Fruit Cup
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Tomato Aspic Relish Salad

Prepare plain tomato aspic; chill until syrupy, then add 2 tbsp. sweet pickle relish. Mould in small custard cups; first rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm, about 4 hrs. Unmould on thin slices of crisp iceberg lettuce. Top with sweet pickle mayonnaise.

Sweet Pickle Mayonnaise. To ¼ c. mayonnaise, add 1 tbsp. sweet pickle relish.

Creamed Fish and Potato Pie

Purchase a 4 lb. cod, haddock, or any other whole fish that may be boiled. Clean and wash the fish; plunge it into boiling water nearly to cover and add 1 tsp. salt and 1 tsp. vinegar. Cover and simmer 20 min.

Then lift the fish gently from the water and scrape the skin from one side. Place it on a large platter and remove the skin from the other side. Pick out all the small bones. Then remove the back bone starting at the head end. Drain off any water; flake the fish in bite-sized pieces. Add it to 2 c. well-seasoned white sauce.

Line a 2-qt. baking dish with mashed potatoes. Put in the creamed fish; top with the potato, leaving it rough; brush with a little melted margarine and bake until light brown in a moderately hot oven, 375 to 400 F.

With Fish Fillets: 1½ lbs. fish fillets may be substituted for the whole fish if desired.

Little Cheese Biscuits

Use packaged biscuit mix, or home-make as follows: Sift together 2 c. flour, ½ tsp. granulated sugar, 4 tsp. baking powder and ½ tsp. salt. With a pastry blender chop in 4 tbsp. shortening (any kind). Add ¼ c. grated sharp American cheese and mix well. Transfer the dough to a board dusted with flour. Roll ½ in. thick. Shape into rounds with a small biscuit cutter. Transfer to an oiled pan, and bake in a hot oven, 400 to 425 F. for 12 min., or until the biscuits are brown on top. Serve very hot. This makes 18 small biscuits. Split and toast any left-overs.

Trick Of The Chef

A fine rechauffee for breakfast or lunch may be made from any remaining creamed fish and potato pie. Just mash the fish and potato together, then brown quickly in fat in a heavy sauce pan.



ALICE ACHESON, ARTIST—Mrs Dean Acheson, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State, paints in the attic-studio of her Georgetown home. Alice Acheson is proud of the fact that many people know her only as Alice Acheson and not as the wife of the Secretary of State. Mrs Acheson is a "third generation painter," for her mother and her father's father were both artists.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



WRECKAGE—A fire in St. Louis left this factory a shambles. The damage amounted to over US\$135,000, the blaze completely gutting the buildings of the tool and die company and destroying all its machinery.



CHRISTENING—Not feeling very pleased about her christening is Sophie, daughter of Mina Orlogides, of Cairo, as Prince Michel Loutfallah makes the sign of the cross. Bishop Babylonos Ilarion, patriarchal representative in Cairo, immerses her in the baptismal font.



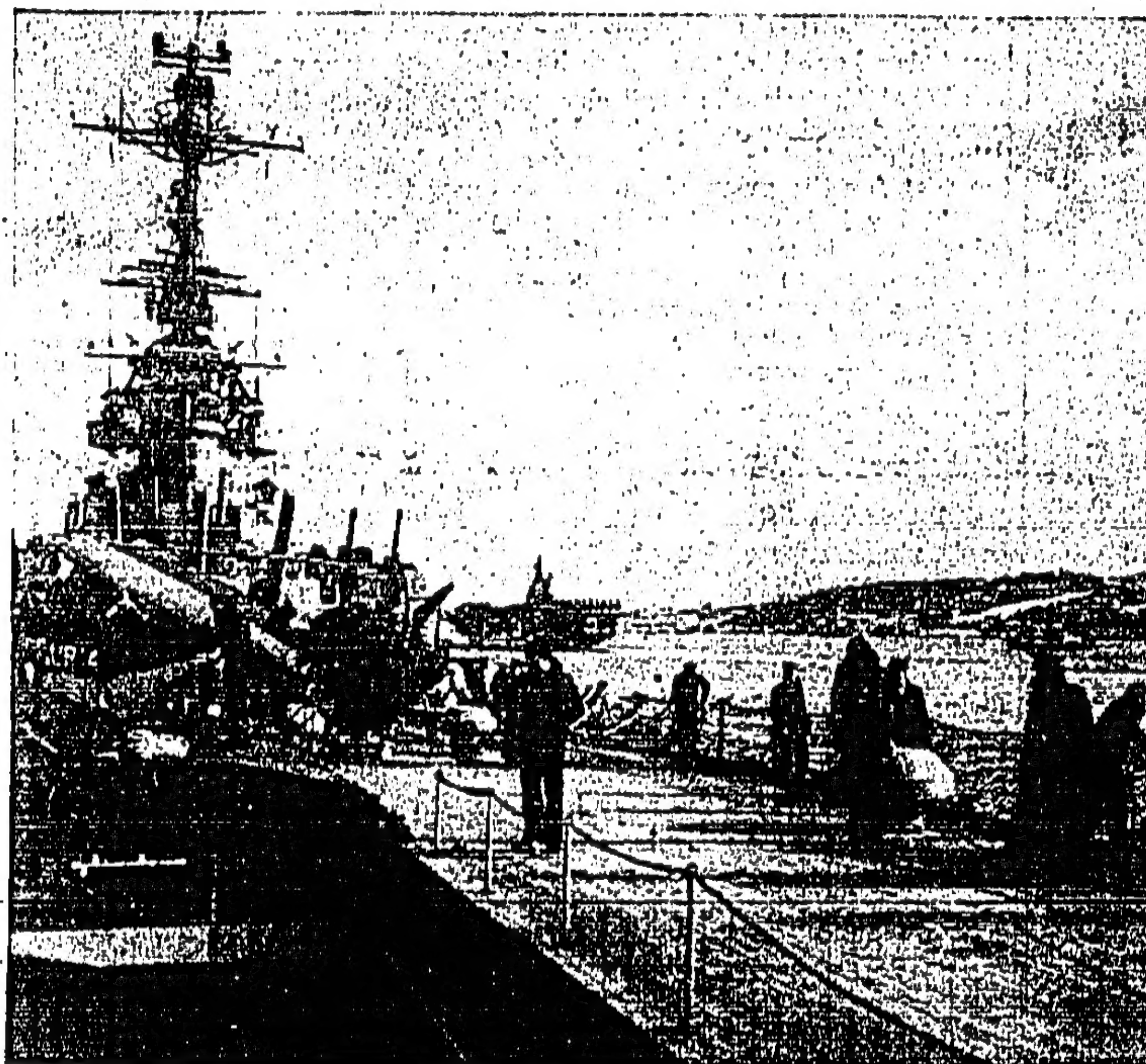
FIRE-FIGHTING—After fire broke out in Webster Hall, famous 86-year-old recreation centre in New York City, only the walls remained. The damage has been estimated at US\$100,000. Equipment from every fire station in the city saved surrounding buildings.



SMOKE-JUMPER—When forest fires break out in inaccessible areas of the United States, specially trained men are flown to the scene and dropped by parachute to fight the flames. Suspended between two trees, this Forest Service parachutist is about to lower himself to the ground by rope.



BEACH-WEAR—Actress Gale Storm wears a neat two-piece swim and play suit in this Hollywood pose.



VISITING—Units of the United States Navy arrive at Istanbul, Turkey, for a courtesy visit. This photo of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Tarawa entering Istanbul Harbour was taken from the deck of the heavy cruiser Columbus. The Tarawa was recently in Hongkong.



SUGAR FOR BRITAIN—John Strachey, left, British Minister of Food, watches the unloading at London docks of the first bags of sugar to be shipped under the Marshall Plan.



HURRIED EXIT—In Paris, the underground is as crowded as it is in London. But when the driver of this car lost control, the rush hour hadn't begun and only he and a fellow passenger were hurt as it fell into the Trinite entrance to the tube. Curious Parisians gathered about the scene of the accident and watched a huge crane hoist the car out of the way.



TRUE ART—This young lady is painting a plate at the Faenza school of ceramic art in Italy. An established school of world renown, its pupils must know the ingredients of the chemicals used. Paints cannot fade when washed in hot water.

**TODAY'S
"HIT
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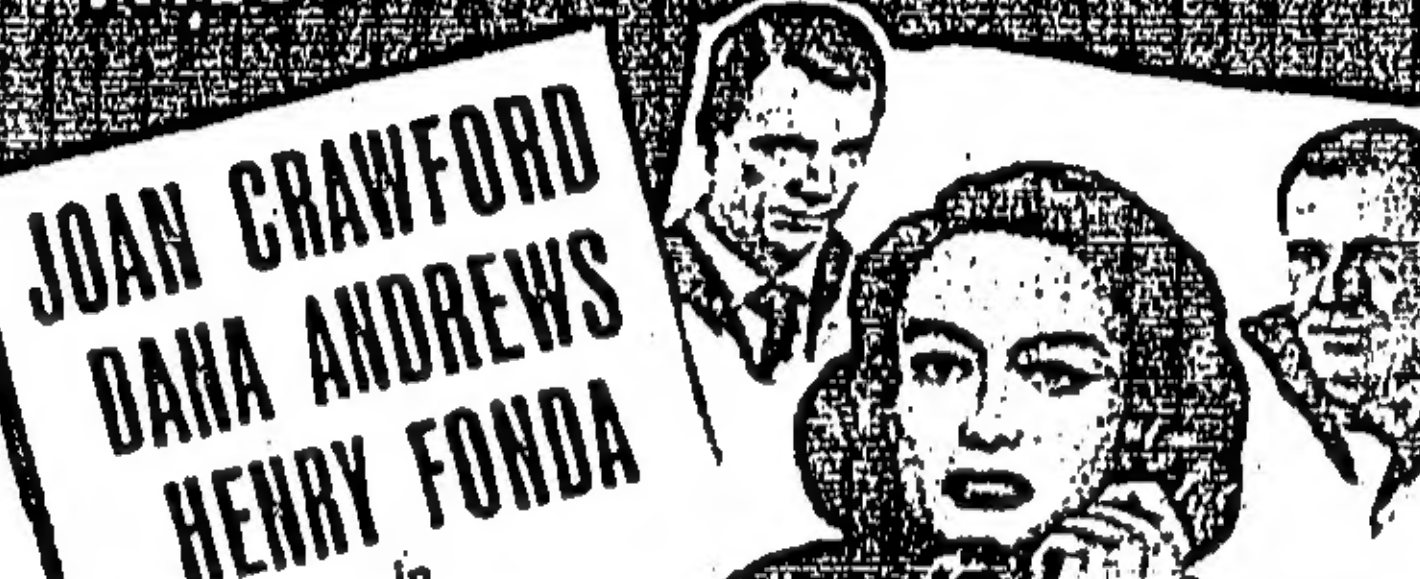
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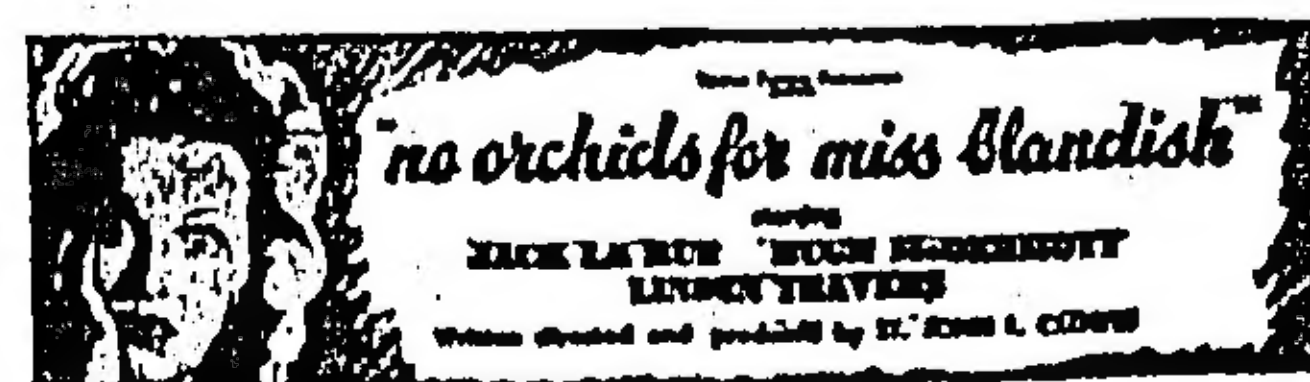
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TO-MORROW



Coming To The **ORIENTAL**
THE FILM THEY SAID COULD NEVER
BE MADE!



AN INTERNATIONAL RELEASE



"Oh, dear—why do people tuck so many things away in the attic and forget all about them?"

WAR ON WAX

NEW YORK.

SOMEONE gave me a gramophone for Christmas. It is beautiful, but as a gramophone it is already just a piece of period furniture. For the truth is that in America any gramophone you buy today is as likely as not to be obsolete tomorrow.

What the scientists call electronics and what the average American calls gimmicks (a word for any thing tricky that is not quite understood) have moved too fast for the gramophone as we knew it.

Today it is caught up in a revolution which, by coincidence, is all over revolutions per minute. The music still goes round and round—although even that may not last much longer—but at different speeds now.

Because of it, the American who would play all the records he can buy must have three different gramophones, or a tool-kit as extensive as a plumber's, plus a copy of How To Be A Home Electrician.

L.P. (which stands for long-playing) started the revolution. Columbia, one of the big two companies in America, sneaked it out in time for the Christmas trade in a bid for supremacy in an industry which sells 325 million records, or platters as America calls them, every year.

L.P. arrived with its own new technical name—microgroove. There are 300, instead of just a hundred, grooves for every inch of recording surface. The record goes round at half-speed—33-1/3 times per minute, instead of the normal 78.

This, with the smaller grooves, gives a record which will play 45 minutes of continuous music. A whole symphony or concerto plays without any stops and flops of record changing. A complete opera is delivered on four 12-in. records.

THE COST—24s. for a 12-in. classical record, 14s. for a 10-in. record with six to eight jazz tunes on it.

Mr. Folsom answered, in effect, "Nonsense!" But a neutral in the fight tells me the industry is expecting to see the two giants knock each other's brains out.

While they are busy doing just that, still another revolution may break out. For there is a new competitor in sight—the wire recorder. Steel with a memory, as the advertisements say.



by C. V. R. THOMPSON

There are a dozen different wire recorders, but they all use the same principle—recording sound on a spool of magnetized steel wire or tape not quite as big as a bath bun.

That means that more than an hour's music can be played without interruption—millions of times over with no noticeable loss of quality.

At present, wire recorders are being used mostly for "sound diaries" of children, for recording broadcasts, and for making amateur talks.

BUT one company is waiting only to overcome the wire recorder's chief drawback—the difficulty of finding whatever part of a spool the owner wants to play—before marketing the first gramophone in which the music does not even go round and round.

American's gramophone revolution, like most revolutions, has produced chaos. Paul Poner, who usually sells more records than anyone else in New York, put it this way: "These new gimmicks have loused up the whole picture, but good."

What he meant was this. The public are befuddled. The 12 million people who own beautiful pieces of period furniture like mine are going to stay satisfied with them until someone brings out a model which will play every known kind of record again.

And those 12 million people, like me, are going to stay satisfied with their present library of records until they know that they are not wasting their money buying up museum pieces.

Which is why nearly 1,000,000 gramophones are gathering dust in American shops right now. Which is why in almost every American home today you hear a rather hoarse Bing Crosby singing "Just one of those things."

NEED WE BLOW STALIN A RASPBERRY?

by JOHN GORDON

IT seems to me that we are not being very clever in our dealings with Stalin.

Yet millions of lives, perhaps even the survival of the civilised world, hang on the hair thread of whether we and Stalin can find some way to rub along together.

It's an awesome thought, isn't it?

Now, we all agree that Stalin is a tough old ogre to deal with. But we must also admit that some find us and the Americans pretty tough dealers as well.

It may be true, as some say, that you cannot always accept Russia's word as her honest bond. But do not let us forget that we have some motives in our own eye.

OUR ACES.

There is, for instance, the little matter of Poland. We went to war rightly, if perhaps a little foolishly, pledged to restore the freedom of Poland.

Before the war had ended we—and America—according to the Polish version, sold Poland to Stalin over the heads of the Poles, because it suited our purpose.

The consequences of that deal have been very tragic for many, many Poles, although its only inconvenience to us, so far, has been that it has robbed us of a place to which we could send the engaging Mr. Stanley.

Between us, we and America probably hold the ace cards of war at the moment. But time doesn't stand still. We may not hold these aces long.

We have two alternatives facing us. We either accept the theory that a mighty clash in which Britain would be involved is inevitable between the U.S. and Russia—who, with the fall of China, looks like controlling 50 percent of the population of the world.

Or we try to reach a working agreement on some basis that permits a measure of enduring amity.

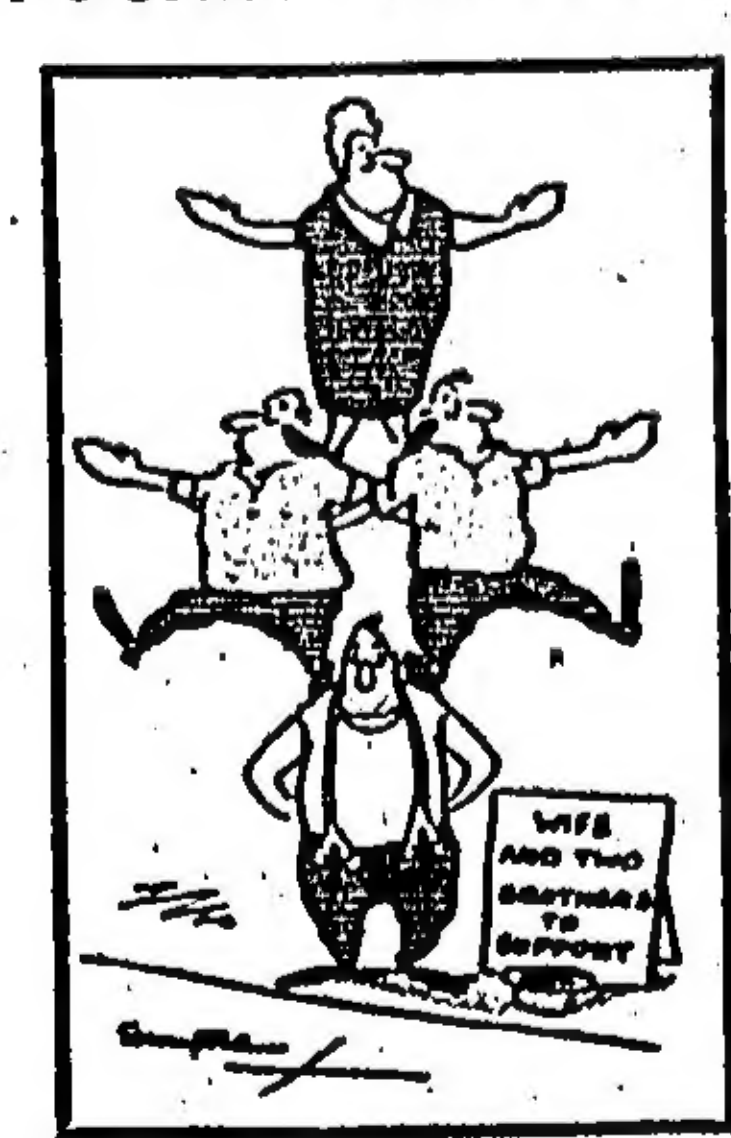
FOR UNITY

I think the first alternative is so heinous, so horrible, so stark mad, that if our half of the human race accept it then we deserve destruction. I cannot conceive that the ordinary peace-loving people of Britain and America are as insane as that.

We are thus left with the alternative of trying slowly but honestly to establish a basis of agreement.

Now, we all agree that striving to reach a basis of working unity with the 13 supreme rulers of Russia is just about as difficult as teaching London Bridge to turn round at sunset.

POCKET CARTOON



And we do not make agreement any easier by tripping over each other's feet in Berlin every day of every week.

It is a pity we ever put ourselves in that position, and we must accept the consequences. Nevertheless, these consequences need not inevitably be war.

HIS WORDS

There are indications that we may be opening a new chapter. Stalin, in a news interview, declares that he would like a mutual non-aggression agreement with the U.S., that he is willing to consider a deal which would end the dangerous situation in Berlin, and that he would like to meet President Truman to talk things over.

That's a gesture, it is at least a move which suggests a desire for peace rather than a determination to force war.

It is true that long experience has taught us to be a little wary of gestures from Stalin, but we must remember that he and his cohorts are equally suspicious of gestures we may make.

But what reply do we make? We send him a raspberry.

We do not trouble even to say "Explain yourself a little more. Tell us what you have in mind."

We give him instead as rude and public a rebuff as any head of a State has had for many a year.

He is told that President Truman will see him any time he cares to travel to Washington.

When Stalin replies that he is an old man, which is true, and an ailing man, which is probably true, and suggests instead a choice of places that could be reached more easily by him, the abrupt retort is—Washington or nothing.

TEST IT

Now, I think that attitude is absurd, unnecessary, and highly perilous to millions of human lives.

One day, unless we wish to see this planet of ours go up in the flames of the most terrifying conflagration man has ever lit, we must build a bridge between Russia and the Western world.

It is the height of folly merely to stand making faces and no noises at each other across the chasm.

However much we may doubt Stalin's good faith, would it not be wise at least to put it to the test? Why not accept his approach, with all the caution necessary, and try to see whether we can at least lay the first built bridge that must be built if peace and security are ever to return to earth.

THAT BRIDGE

The two "prime opponents" are Russia and the United States. We play a less-than-industrial production, our strength is far below theirs.

But our lesser part could become the greater part if we could get between these potential belligerents and begin to build that bridge.

Is that course beyond us? Our foreign policy has not been conspicuously successful—since the war. It has not sustained the high reputation that Britain had in the eyes of most nations when the war ended. And it has certainly not increased the power of the Empire in world affairs.

All that could be thrown into the limbo of the past, buried, and mercifully forgotten if we, standing midway between Stalin and Truman, could bring them together and keep them together until a measure of agreement was reached about the present and the future.

But let me emphasize that by agreement I do not mean appeasement. If Stalin merely wants us to throw him a juicy bone or two, we can assure him with all bluntness that the Munich days are over.

UNORTHODOX

What is making our diplomatic gentlemen so unhappy over Stalin's gesture? Apparently the fact that his way of approach was unorthodox. He did not send it through the usual channels nicely set out in a letter beginning "Honoured Sirs" and ending "Your obedient servant."

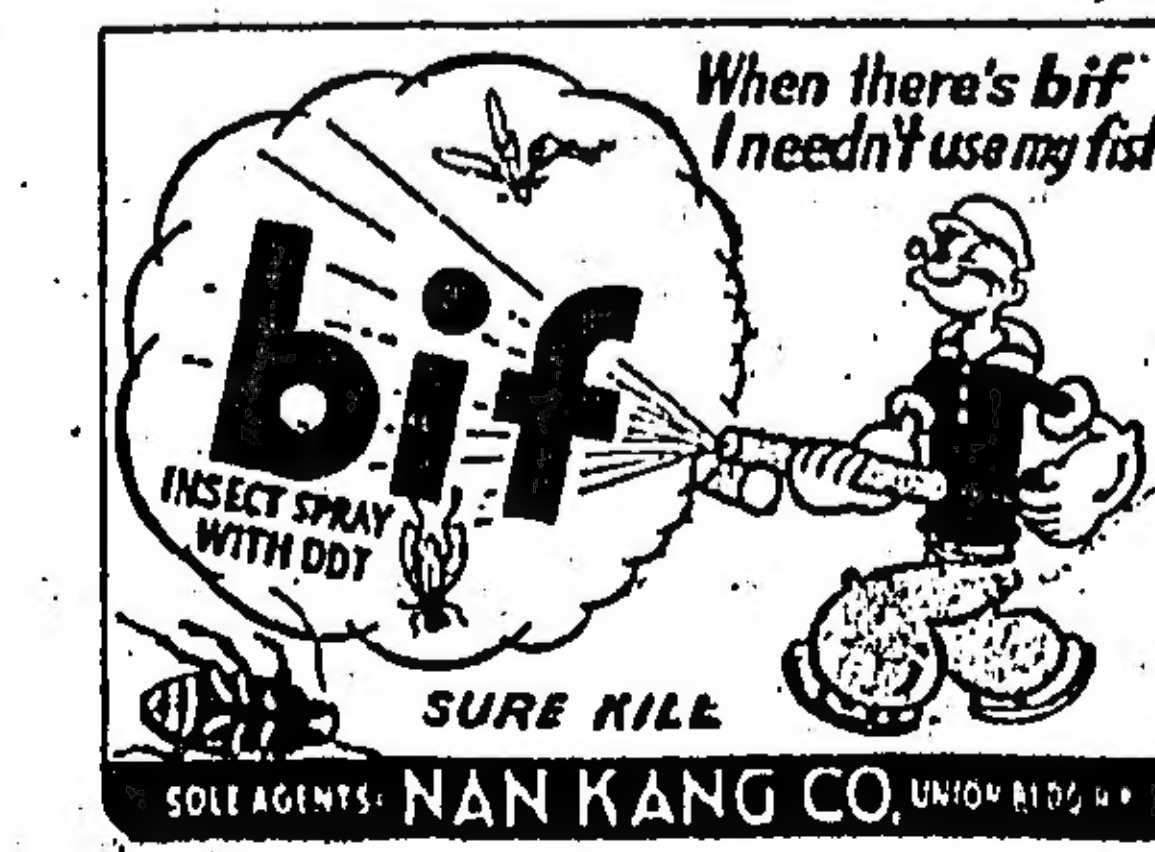
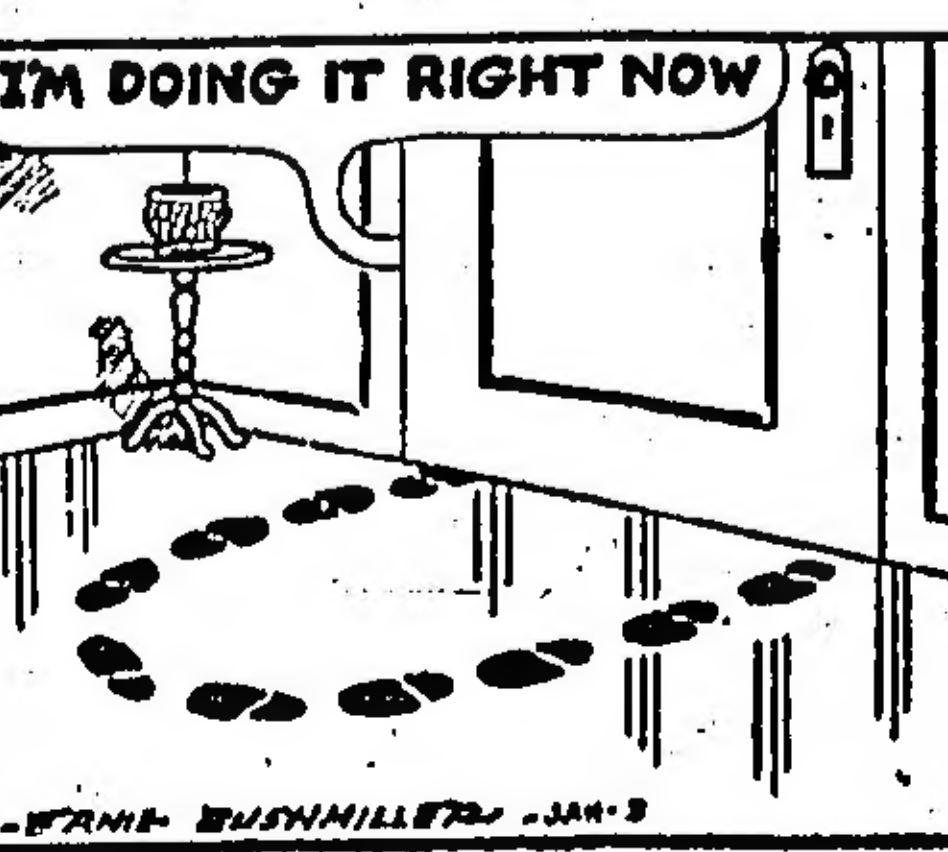
Is unorthodoxy a cardinal sin so heinous that it can never be countenanced?

Truman will not go to Warsaw. Stalin will not go to Washington.

Can't we intervene and offer a location which both could agree upon without loss of dignity. Isn't it worth trying?

Surely dignity and orthodoxy are not of more vital importance than peace?

NANCY Change of Pace



By Ernie Bushmiller



Purchaser's "Good Bargain"

The plaintiff, Liu Lan-fung, alias Liu Ah-lan, widow of Koo Shui-ting, alias Koo Wan-shing, was represented by Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC and Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr E. S. C. Brooks (Hastings), while the Hon Leo d'Almada, KC and Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, were instructed by Mr Woo.

I followed the evidence of the a secret agreement or representation the purchase price would be paid in dollars to be given solely on the that I thought it might disclose ground on which the defendant would be able to raise a triable issue of specific performance. Having fully considered the evidence, now I am of the clear opinion that the written agreement was the only agreement between the parties and that if any question of payment in had arisen prior to the signing of agreement it had been abandoned. The agreement was

fact any impossibility in performing the same. There is clearly nothing in the Ordinance to prevent a title free of encumbrances from being given notwithstanding the mortgage debts are discharged and the rate of exchange provided for by the Ordinance. No reason has been given why the agreement could not have been specifically performed by the Ordinance on the basis of the release of the mortgages by the mortgagor in the fact made. Once the legal estate had, under the existing law been got in from the mortgages and the property assigned to the purchaser, I do not think sections

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"Oh, we'll box and wrap
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tired out b

U.S. AIR MAIL 100
Shanghai, 6 a.m. (reg); 8:00 a.m.
Manila, 11:30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai,
Nanking, Chungking and Tel.
p.m.
Bangkok; 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Salon, 2 a.m.
Manila, 1 p.m.
Canton, Madagascar, Mauritius
and South Africa, Karachi and
3 p.m.
Straits, 3 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.

started fleeing back to special refugee camps.

An Indian witness at today's session of the Commission inquiring into last month's riots, when 120 Africans and Indians lost their lives, forecast a new "slaughter" of Indians, and said Africans were openly saying there would be more riots by the weekend.

"particularly disgraceful" account of the recent Durban-Indian riots.

He told the National Assembly.

Capetown, the zealous correspondents from the United States elsewhere had assisted General Smuts' intense anti-Government campaign with the object of winning over the confidence of South Africa.—Reuter.

"Oh, we'll box and wrestle and play leapfrog and jumping jack on the beds, Mrs. Jones—don't worry, they'll be tired out before you get home!"

1. Bangkok, 3 p.m.

forecast, a new slaughter-
dians, and said Africans were openly
saying there would be more riots
by the weekend.

The witness, Mr. P. R. Pather, secretary of the Natal Indian Organisation, said pamphlets were being circulated among Africans urging them to rise against the Indians tomorrow.

He asked the Commission to take "stern steps." The Chairman, Justice Van Den Heever, promised to "impress on the proper authorities that every precaution should be taken against the recurrence of the deplorable events."

South Africa's Economic Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, said tonight that Indian newspapers published "particularly exaggerated" accounts of the recent Durban-Indian riots.

He told the National Assembly in Capetown that zealous correspondents from the United States and elsewhere had assisted General Jan Smuts' police and the Government campaign with the object of undermining overseas confidence in South Africa.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Canadian Shoe Output

New York, Feb. 24.—Shoe production in Canada in the first 11 months of 1948 totalled 29,600,000 pairs compared with 33,000,000 pairs and 40,000,000 pairs in the same periods of 1944 and 1946 respectively, reported the Tanners' Council of America.—Associated Press.

AUSTERITY ECONOMIC POLICY FOR JAPAN

Outlined By Finance Minister

Tokyo, Feb. 24.—The Finance Minister, Mr Hayato Ikeda, in an exclusive interview today outlined a "get tough with labour" economic policy which, he said, was designed to remove Japan as a burden on the American taxpayer as quickly as possible.

"The year 1949 will be a year of austerity for the Japanese people," he said.

The Minister claimed that inflation is "now under control and steadily being overcome."

He said the present credit control and channeling of money into rehabilitation and productive enterprises will remain in force.

Mr Ikeda said the Japanese budget for the 1949-50 fiscal year had been prepared as closely as possible to the general pattern of the Allies' nine-point economic stabilisation programme, which he praised as the only logical way to overcome Japan's current financial difficulties.

RED "FORTUNE TELLER"

Mr Ikeda is the first post-war Japanese Finance Minister to enjoy a clear majority in the national legislature. He was asked to comment on the recent prediction by the Communist boss, Mr Kiyochi Tokuda, that the anti-Red Conservative Yoshida government virtually would be thrown out of office within three months.

The Minister declared: "I am afraid that the poor fortune teller will have to renew his predictions every three months—indeinitely."

Mr Ikeda said the Conservatives' landslide victory in the recent national election was proof that the majority of the Japanese people believe in systematic and constructive measures to combat inflation in the denunciation of the series of walk-outs which certain elements are using to obstruct the economic recovery of Japan.

He outlined three bold measures aimed to cut expenditures in the new budget. A balanced budget is one of the objectives sought in the Allies' nine-point programme.

THREE POINTS

Mr Ikeda said these three points were:

1. Wholesale dismissal of workers on government payroll which, he admitted, was bound to have the widest repercussions in private industry and the Japanese economic picture in general. Labour agitation against dismissals hitherto had been one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the Japanese Communists. Ikeda said government layoffs may range as high as 30 per cent and this may eventually result in overall unemployment in Japan in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 persons.

2. Elimination of subsidies to maintain the top heavy and large personnel structure of the Japanese railways and State-managed telegraphic-telephonic communications enterprises. Granting these fields "economic independence" would also result in their rationalisation and this would be another bold challenge to the Communists.

A 50 per cent slash in State subsidies to Japan's export industries

No Red Herrings For Attlee

London, Feb. 24.—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons today that he should introduce anti-Communist legislation on the lines of that in India and France.

He did not think such an amendment "either necessary or desirable." Sir Waldron Smithers, Conservative, who had urged the Prime Minister to do this, wondered if Mr Attlee "really means business in his anti-Communist campaign."

Amid loud laughter from all parts of the House, he added: "I am forced to the conclusion that he is a fellow traveller."

Mr Attlee replied: "I don't know whether Sir Waldron has studied the somewhat drastic measures that are being taken by provincial governments in India, and whether he and his party generally support the power to detain without trial on suspicion of subversive activities and a number of other things which are generally regarded as rather dangerous here."

Government clerks greeted this remark with a laugh.

Poland Silent On Sydney Stanley

London, Feb. 24.—The Home Secretary Mr. C. E. Rieu said in the House of Commons today that he had received no word from Poland on his inquiry whether that country would repatriate the deportee, Sydney Stanley.

Stanley, a Polish-born Jew, was the centre of the recent British Government corruption hearings and has been ordered to leave the country.

Israel rejected his application for citizenship and Britain has asked Poland to accept him.—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON



Pact-Free Alliance Not Practicable

NORWAY'S ATTITUDE TO THE SCANDINAVIAN PROBLEM

Oslo, Feb. 24.—Dr Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, told Parliament today that his talks in Washington had convinced the Government that a Scandinavian alliance on a "pact-free" basis was no longer a practical possibility. "Solidarity limited to smaller units and neutral in attitude cannot have the necessary effect of preventing war," he told Parliament.

Dr Lange said that to secure lasting peace the Western European democracies "must be reconstructed economically, socially and culturally through organised and lasting co-operation, and they must be consolidated politically." This must include "defence co-operation on a regional basis," he said.

The Foreign Minister repeated that Norway's security problem was two-fold:

1.—Norway could not be strong enough to scare off or resist aggression by a great power, but must have help; and

2.—To build up defence she must have military supplies from abroad "on an economic basis."

After the Oslo meeting, it was natural for Norway to consider discussing her security problems with the big Western democracies.—Reuter.

China Peace Talks

BROAD EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Nanking, Feb. 25.—The Shanghai non-partisan delegation which flew to Peiping on February 15 had been in constant conferences with the Communist Mayor of Peiping, General Yeh Chien-ying, and others prior to their departure to meet Mr Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, Reuter understood today.

The North Shensi Radio reported last night that a broad exchange of views between the Chinese Communists and members of the delegation has been completed at Shihchiachung, the North China Communist political centre.

Dr Shao Li-tse, Dr W. W. Yen, Mr Kiang Yun, and Mr Chang Hsu-chao, together with General Fu Tse-yi, and Mr Tung Chao-shun, were reported to have flown to Shihchiachung on February 22. The Radio said they conferred with Mr Mao and General Chou En-lai, the top Communist on foreign affairs.

THE NEXT HURDLE
The delegation was reported to have returned to Peiping yesterday. They were expected to fix, or rather to attempt to fix, a time and place for the formal peace negotiations between the Chinese Reds and the National Government, and to propose the restoration of all communications between the Communist North and the Nationalist South, paving a way for a cease-fire to end the civil war.

REPLY TO RUSSIA
The North Shensi broadcast did not say whether a place and time for the formal peace negotiations had been fixed. At Shihchiachung the delegation discussed with the Communist leaders the proposed peace negotiations, the restoration of postal services throughout the country, and the reopening of shipping routes between Nationalist and Communist territory, the Radio said.

A separate Shanghai shipping delegation is said to be concurrently conferring with Communist communications officials in Peiping, Reuters learned.—Reuter-AAP.

SEEKING CONTACT
Washington, Feb. 24.—It was reliably learned that the United States was trying to re-establish communications with the American Consul-General in Mukden. The United Press learned that American officials had been hoping to contact the Consul General, Mr Angus Ward, his wife and eight other Americans.

The State Department spokesman refused to discuss the Mukden situation other than to confirm that no direct word had been received from Mr Ward since November 18. Prior to the Chinese Communist capture of Mukden, Mr Ward and his staff volunteered to remain no matter what happened. According to last reports, they were not being molested. The State Department said it entertained no fears for their safety.—United Press.

TERROR TACTICS BY POLISH SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Espionage Trial Evidence

Munich, Feb. 24.—Terror tactics used by an alleged Polish secret service agent, charged with organising an espionage ring in the U.S. zone of Germany, were described today in the spy trials of two Polish nationals and three Germans.

The five are on trial before an eight-member U.S. Military Commission charged with obtaining alleged ring-leader of the five-man group is Theodor Szendzielorz, 34-year-old Pole whose purported confession to American criminal investigation agents was read to the court.

According to the confession, Szendzielorz had been an espionage agent for the Polish Government before the war in operations against the Germans.

The confession document said he was arrested by the German Gestapo in 1937 and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was released at the war's end and met a mysterious "Captain Kamien of the Polish Secret Service."

Kamien, the confession said, approached Szendzielorz and asked him to go to work for the Polish Government again, this time to obtain troop and industrial information about the United States in Germany.

HAD TO CO-OPERATE

The confession added that he had to co-operate with the Polish captain "or I would be dead or in Siberia now."

One of his first jobs was to ascertain which Germans had relatives in Poland and report them to Kamien.

Threats to the safety of such relatives were used to enlist agents, he said.

He said he met one of the present defendants, Roman Knopp, and told him that if he did not co-operate in obtaining information on the movement of U.S. troop-trains Knopp's parents would be deported from Poland.

Szendzielorz's statement told of four trips he made last year between Breslau and the U.S. zone of Germany and of his meeting with Kamien in the Breslau railway station.

He was to have met Kamien for further instructions last September 30, just two weeks after he was arrested by German State Police.

FAMILY THREATENED

A confession, allegedly given by George Kolodetz, another defendant, said he was approached by Szendzielorz and "given news of my parents in upper Silesia."

Then, he said, Szendzielorz threatened his family unless he received co-operation in getting information on U.S. troop movements.

Defendant Schostek gave a statement in which he said Szendzielorz "told me that if I reported him to the police my parents in Poland would be seized as hostages."

Schostek received 100 deutschemarks from Szendzielorz for information on German troop movements, he said.

The defendant Knopp, a railway employee, said he had received 500 deutschemarks for giving information on the movements of U.S. troops and trains.

Rudolf Badura, the fifth defendant and a cousin of Knopp, said in a purported confession that Knopp told him: "It is not difficult to

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"I wish you'd called earlier. I've already got a date and it's going to be hard to break it."